DYaft so

PROVIDING FOOD FOR THE WILD DUCKS who almost without exception consider it a valuable plant for a duck farm. Not only in it reliabed, but it is said

Farmers Can Assist in This Work, by Planting, In Streams, Ponds, Lakes and Swampy Sections, Such Foods as the Wild Ducks Are Fond Of.

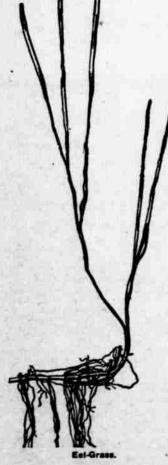
By W. L. MCATEE. ANY plants may be successfully used as food for wild ducks in littles where now they are not grown, and this will be a strong inent for the ducks to congregate in sections where they are unknown

Frogbit is an abundant inhabitant some of the shallow cypress-margined lakes in Louisiana. It produces



spherical fruits filled with gelatinous matter in which are a multitude of seeds, eagerly sought by ducks. Near-ly 18 per cent of the food of 208 mailards collected in that locality from October to March, inclusive, consisted of these seeds. From \$,000 to 10,000 were found in each of several stom achs and one contained 32,000. Twenty-five stomachs of ringneck ducks collected in December contains 35 per cent of these eagerly sought Frogbit is extensively used in aquaria and water gardens, and may be obtained from dealers in plants for such purposes. The plants them-selves should be set out in water a few inches deep over a mucky bottom or in soft mud near the water's edge Frogbit has been found in parts of York, New Jersey and Delaware, but the normal range probably is from North Carolina and Missouri south

Eel-Grass. Pew who have written of the habits ! sea brant have falled to mention dness for eel-grass. The rela



ems to be as close as, if not er than, that existing between the noted fresh-water pair, the canvas-back duck and wild celery. All nor mai stomach contents of the common brant thus far examined consisted ex clusively of eel-grass.

Eel-grass consists of bunches of a jointed-fibrous-rooted creeping stem. The leaves grow in small bundles from the end of the root-stock or its branches, and may reach a length of

The plant grows only in sait water.

CONDENSATIONS

The coal produced by Pennsylvania iast year exceeded by more than 20 per cent the entire output of the United States 15 years before, and emetery to support gravesto land too soft to support them itself.
So sensitive is electrical apparatu invented by a French scientist that it will detect the presence of one part of bichromate of potash in 200,000,000 res nearly one-fifth of the world's pro-

cember, 1913, national savings in amounted only to \$350,090; mber, 1914, however, after the rodka had been stopped, the had reached nearly \$15,000, tiself in the air until they become dry, when it drops back into the sea.

In North America it is found from Greenland to the Gulf of Mexico, and from Alaska to southern California.
It is common along shores facing the open ocean, but also grows in bays, and even lagoons where the water is far less salt than the sea.

Musk Grass.

The small tubers of musk grass are eaten in large numbers; more than 1,000 were contained in the stom ach of one goldeneye and more than 1,500 in that of a pintail duck. However, all parts of musk grasses are eaten. In September, stomachs of ducks found in North Carolina contained 52 per cent of musk grass; Oc ober, 90 per cent.

Probably no part of the United States entirely lacks representatives of these grasses. They require lime, however, and hence reach their best levelopment in regions where that mineral is plentiful.

Musk grasses belong to the great group of plants which include forms known as frog spit, green slime and seaweeds. Most of the musk grasses live in fresh water. These plants are translucent and fragile, dull green in color, and are often incrusted with This has given them one of their common names, limeweed. Other names are stonewort, fine moss



(Michigan), syster grass and nigger wool (North Carolina), and skunk grass (Massachusetts). The latter name and the name musk grass, refer to a strong odor given off by a mass of the plants when freshly taken from the water.

Water Elm.

That trees should produce food for wild ducks is at first thought surprising, but many do, as oaks thorns es, ashes, backberries and others; none is of more value for this pur pose, however, than the water elm. The range of the water elm extends from the lower Wabash valley in Indiana to the river bottoms of eastern Texas, and from western Tennessee and southeastern North Carolina to Florida. This plant thrives in swamps and on the margins of sluggier like that of canna, and may measure streams. The tree seldom exceeds 40 five inches wide and fifteen inches free in height and 20 inches in diameter and is usually much smaller. The plant is native from Florida to southern Arkansas and Teras, and doubtless it will thrive as far north as South Carolina and Missouri.

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Pearce October 21st to demonstrate to so detect weeds that you will grow to so detect weeds that you will grow to so detect weeds that you will get to so detect the dry from Florida to southern Arkansas and Teras, and the fine through the dry from Florida to southern Arkansas and Teras, and the fine through the dry from Florida to southern Arkansas and Teras, and the fine through the dry from Florida to southern Arkansas and Teras, and the fine through the dry from Florida to southern Arkansas and Teras, and the fine through the dry from Florida to southern Arkansas and Teras, and the fine through the dry from Florida to southern Arkansas and Teras, and the fine capture of the dry from Florida to southern Arkansas and Teras, and the fine through the dry from Florida to southern Arkansas and Teras, and the fine through the dry from Florida to southern Arkansas and Teras, and the fine through the dry from Florida to has been found on the trees as late



Leaves and Fruit of Water Elm.

as August. The fruits, which are very rous, drop into the water imme diately upon ripening. Watercress

Knowledge of the importance of entirely from breeders of wild d

Concrete arches resting on bedrock

have been built in a New Hampsh

ast year than in 1913, Maintaining the rate of increase shown during the last forty years Russia's present population at the end of the present century will number

The opportunities for gaining knowledge in the province of Ontario are great. There are, including kindergar-

WESTERN MINING NEWS

New Mexico.

a ton, the shipment bringing \$30,000.

Homestake at White Oaks, are pro-

ducing gold ore and have a twenty-

Reports from Mogolion indicate a prosperous condition and bullion ship-

ments are going out at regular inter-vals. Extensive development work is

A sample from Elfego Baca No. 1,

in the recently discovered new gold district north of Magdalena, assayed

\$1,800 per ton. Mr. Baca says other

samples are almost pure gold. Engi-

neers will make an examination of

The Hardscrabble Mining Company

is installing another hoisting plant on the Owl claim in the Pinos Altos dis-

trict. Ore has been encountered which runs 20 per cent copper and twenty ounces silver, and 800 tons

Wyoming.

The new cyanide mill at Lewiston

is about ready for its first test run

The Interstate Oil and Refining

Company, with a capital stock of

The twenty-stamp mill of Seminoe property of the Wyoming

thirty-eight miles from Rawlins, is

working day and night and saving

about \$6,000 per day, according to the

Arizona.

Twelve asbestos claims comprising

240 acres lying just north of Globe

Shipments from Walker continu

and increase in value. Considerable development work is being done.

The Santa Cruz Patagonian says

The Arizona Tellurium Mines Com-

pany was incorporated at Kingman

the Black Eagle mine has been unwa-

tered and two shifts are working.

mine rescue and first aid work

trict.

Kingman brokerage house

transferring hundreds of thousands of

shares as a result of the great ac

tivity in the Tom Road-Gold Road dis-

George W. Hull, president of the

Hull Copper Company, has brought

suit against the company for \$142,-

722.14, which he claims is due him as

principal and interest of a promis-

The Great Southern Mining Com-

pany has been organized to take over

the Woodrow group in the Chaparral

mining region and machinery will be

installed to sink the shaft to an in-

The Calumet & Arizona has just

pened some new and important or

Colorado.

The Leadville Herald Democrat ays: "W. E. Bowden and S. J. Sul-

livan, who recently took over the

management of the Jennie June prop

erty in East Tennessee gulch, have

A shipment from the Bates mine, Glipin county, was settled for at the ntil at 9.75 ounces gold, 9.25 ounces

diver and 12 per cent lead for the

Drilling for oll has begun near Nunn, and the secrecy with which the company guarded its plans caused considerable excitement when the rig

Aspen and the smaller mining

ned up what appears to be the

ory note past due.

definite depth.

making of a mine."

vas set up.

says:

Development Company

Big Muddy, Converse county.

Carbon County Journal.

are to be developed at once.

stamp mill running day and night.

Bar Silver-\$0.49%.

MINING-

district.

the new field.

have been shipped.

of 300 tons.

Lander lately.



the ducks cannot eat it out. Watercress occurs practically throughout the entire United States.

Watercress is usually propagated by seed, which may be obtained from ost seedsmen. The plant is easily transplanted by cuttings. It grows in springs, brooks, small streams and shallow pends. Waters in which it is found are usually cool and have some current. It may be sown in similar situations at any time during spring or summer.

Thalia.

The writer's only experience with thalia as a wild-duck food was in Floridr Here a slough filled with a tall growth of these elegant plants was a favorite resort of ducks, especially mallards. The evidence is sufficient to show that thalis has great possibil-ities as a wild-duck food. The seeds



Thalia, a Favorite Duck Food.

in great abundance. The leaf is much

Old-Time Library. Just as Arlington was about to carry off the palm for having the oldest library in the state, organized in 1803, along comes Wilmington with the statement that during a recent cleaning of an attic in a law office in that place a book of records was found which showed that the Wilmington social library was organized December 31, 1795, with a constitution, by-laws and a list of subscribers. This book Wilmingt n institution, the Pette Me-morial library, to be kept as a relic. Some of the entries in the book are very interesting. Israel Lawton was fined 17 cents for dropping tallow on book No. 93, Timothy Castle was fined 6 cents for getting one drop of tallow on book No. 16, Levi Packard was fined 50 cents for the control of the cents for the cent fined 60 cents for tearing the binding on book No. 106, and several others were fined for turning down leaves and for finger marks. The latest date n the list of revenues is October

"When I was a boy," said the thoughtful man, "I wanted to be the clown in a circus." "You have gotten bravely over

1812

"Yes. Circus clowns are not very 3.24 ounces silver for the second liberally compensated. I'd rather a good moving-picture comedian."

Notwithstanding higher prices, the United Kingdom imported larger quan titles of sugar, tea, coffee and cocos

> camps throughout Pitkin, Eagle and Garfield counties are excited over the recent discovery of tin values in the hills around Carbondale. Four large mines are operating throughout the district around Twin lakes and Lackawanns guich and all of them have opened rich and extensive bodies of gold-bearing or-

Deep Plowing Gives Proper Subsoil Conditions.

Metal Quotations. Lead—New York, asked, \$4.50. Spelter—St. Louis, \$12.57½. Copper—Casting, \$17.37½. Subsurface Packing Idea Is Over Worked In Certain Quarters-Weeds Are Worst Enemies of Average Western Farmer.

Our agricultural friends who come from the humid states often tell us that dry farming is nothing but progressive The 250-horsepower plant of the Empire Zinc Company at Hanover has been completed and work on the mill farming—good farming. This is a sert-ous misconception of the facts Dry farming is a branch by itself, a new agriculture, writes Maj. J. S. Mur-A pocket of tungsten ore in the phy in Denver Field and Farm The South Homestake mine at White Oaks soil and water physics are entirely difproduced a carload which ran \$1,125 ferent; for, speaking broadly, dry farming is done in capillary waters. Assays running as high as twenty while humid farming is done with free per cent copper have been made from Abo cañon, west of Mountainair. There is considerable activity in that water. In dry farming the water is always going down and the top drying up, while in bumid farming the free water is always belping out the surface The Wild Cat Leasing Company, easing on the North and South moisture and supplying the roots in the seedbed. Therefore, we find it impossible to raise profitable crops without the right subsoil conditions, which can be obtained by one method

only—deep plowing

Some folk think this deep plowing proposition is a hobby with me, and that I am riding it too hard. I think differently and I repeat, "It is the essence of dry farming." And there is another thing my experience convinces me of, and it is this: Water that is held in the ground from six to ten months, the longer the better, is much more effective in producing healthy growth than water recently placed there or water placed there about the time the roots are ready to use it. It seems to go through a sort of aging or ripening process-and i believe that more fertility is thus liberated and made available; also I be lieve it creates and maintains conditions favorable to the preparation o plant food. The gardener and fruit grower in the irrigated country likes to get the water in the ground at least months before he uses it for the simple reason I have here given: it lib erates fertility

Some fine samples of copper ore Regarding subsurface packing, which from Atlantic have been exhibited in is a great hobby of H. W. Campbell. who has preached a pretty good gos The Marquette Oil Company has pel generally. I do not take so much been incorporated at Cheyenne with stock in it. My own experience leads a capitalization of \$100,000. It will me to the conclusion that this idea is operate in Weston and other counties. overworked in certain quarters.

In the first place, no packer has yet been made that will pack the bottom \$500,000 has been incorporated. The of the furrow-slice when the plowing is principal place of business will be at ten inches deep and this is what a packer is supposed to do; and, again, summer-tilled land or fall-plowed land needs no packing if it has been plowed deep enough, for the contact between the furrow-slice and the subsoil is com plete after the plowing has laid over winter. Of course, in comparatively shallow spring plowing. I believe the packer is helpful; but I have never yet seen a packer that did any more effective work than a good disk, set straight and weighted down.

The average observant farmer will admit that weeds are his worst ene-mies. There are thousands of fields in the West which ten years ago were native sod and that are today abounding with Russian thistle, wild cats, sunflowers and other victous weeds; and in the most of those fields the weeds are taking more moisture and fertility than the crop. The weeds must be eradicated. In the lexicon of the dry farmer it is a crime against up in the night and walk a mile to kill one. Another practice I find invaluable is harrowing growing grain. I field with a light harrow just as the first blades are cor ing through the ground and as often thereafter as necessary, depending or the conditions. I have harrowed grain only once after it started to come up, and I have harrowed it three times again, depending on conditions. It takes courage, too, when you are unac customed to it, to put a harrow into a field of wheat that looks good and thrift.

To Improve Sandy Lands. Add lime.

Add plant food in stable manure or in commercial fertilizers containing phorus and potassium. (Get nitrogen by growing some legume. like clover.)

Grow legumes. Rotate crops. Conserve moisture.

Trees Around the Home In tree planting around the farm home more attractive results can be in groups than by planting in rows, even distances apart.

Wonders for Growing Lambs, A bit of grain if the pasture is short will do wonders for the growing lambs. Push them along to market as soon as you can. The less the cost production, the more the profit.

Don't let plum stones, peach pits, etc., dry out if you want them for seed purposes. Pack them in boxes of soil until planting time in Octo-

Weeds injure Melons.

No crop is more susceptible to damage from moisture-sapping weeds than melons. Run the caltivator frequently to keep a dirt mulch and kill the weeds.

Inexperience is Costly.

An inexperience is Costly.

FARMING ON DRY LAND HOLLICULTURAL IN STERLING

MORE CHERRIES ARE NEEDED

Field of Heavy Clover Sod Plowed Un der and Well Pulverized Makes Good Location.

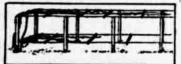
For a site select a high and dry spot on light or sandy soil if there be any on the farm. Ordinarily I do not believe 25 to 30 cherry trees are too many for an 80-acre farm, says a writer in an exchange. To prepare for planting plow very deep, turning under a good coat of partly rotted ma-nure. This would better be done in the fall or early winter so that in the spring a top dressing of more manure may be given and disked in. A field of heavy clover sod plowed under and well pulverized makes an excellent location without additional fertinging. The trees should be set in rows 15 to 18 feet square. It does not pay to crowd too closely. If the soil be rich and loose the pits may be dug with a spade, but if the soil be of a heavy nature use dynamite.

Write to some reliable nurserymen describing your soil and climate, ask their advice in making your selection and order direct. Some of the varieties that seem to be well adapted to our central states are, Mont-morency (sour). Early Richmond (sour), and Dychouse (moderately sour), are three of the best. The Early Richmond is about ten days earlier than the others, but the fruit is not as large. Other good sour cherries are English Morello, very dark colored, and Late Duke, Down er's Late Red and Slikeman are very late sort.

DOUBLE-DECK BERRY TRELLIS

Device Shown In Illustration Has Found Favor in Blackberry Sec-tions—How It is Made.

The sketch shows a trellis which and 18 inches from each other cross-



Double-Decker Berry Trellis.

wise. These posts are 4 feet high, and on the tops of them run beavy-gauge wires fastened with staples, writes Mabel I. Whorton in Farm and Fireside Two other wires fastened in the same way are placed on the posts one foot from the ground. A number of notched boards made on the order of a swing board are placed between the wires, top and bottom about four feet apart. These boards act as a support to the vines, which are trained to run along the trellis thus formed. The new shoots (next year's bearing vines) as they grow are trained along

the under set of boards.

At the end of the season when the old runners are cut away the small boards are easily moved, the new vines lifted to their position of prominence on the top, and the lower boards are again free for the next year's growth.

This method is used a great deal in California for loganberries, and the Himalaya blackberry, which sends out such long runners. It is a comfortable height for pickfng, and a whole field may be planted in this way with parallel sets of trellises.

UTILIZE THE WASTE PLACES

Idle Spots on Many Farms Could Be Planted With Trees—Bees Would Furnish Honey.

On many farms there are waste cor

ers here and there that could well be set to trees that would in the course of few years be a source from which to get an occasional bean pole, fence post or other stick, and finally, if nut-bearing trees were planted, a fine lot of nuts would be produced, the basswood by the industry of the bees would furnish the table with the very nicest of honey; or if, in the case of the sugar maple, sugar of which there is none to equal it could be made; and during all this time the trees would be grow ng into valuable wood or timber.

TO RENEW STRAWBERRY BEDS Plants Are Vigorous and Be

Not Too Weedy It Sometimes Pays to Renovate It.

If the strawberry plants are vigor ous and the bed not too weedy, it may pay to renovate it for another year. Mow the plants close to the ground, rake off the foliage and burn it. Plow a furrow, cutting out all but about one foot of the row, and then go through and take out the weeds and disea plants in this row.

Fill the furrow with thoroughly rot ted manure and cultivate the soil back. Keep up a thorough cultivation of the soil all the season.

LIVES A GIRL

Who Suffered As Many Girls Do-Tells How She

Found Relief. Sterling, Conn.—"I am a girl of 22 rears and I used to faint away every



like a new girl and I am now reli of all these troubles. I hope all young girls will get relief as I have. I never felt better in my life."—Mrs. JOHN TETREAULT, Box 116, Sterling, Conn.

Massena, N. Y.—"I have taken Ly-dia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I highly recommend it. If anyone wants to write to me I will gladly tell wants to write to me I will gladly tell her about my case. I was certainly in a bad condition as my blood was all turna bad condition as my blood was all turning to water. I had pimples on my face
and a bad color, and for five years I had
been troubled with suppression. The
sectors called it 'Anemia and Exhaustion,' and said I was all run down, but
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound brought me out all right."—Miss
LAVISA MYRES, Box 74, Massena, N.Y.

Young Girls, Heed This Advice.

Girls who are troubled with painful or fregular periods, backache, headache, dragging-down sensations, fainting spells or indigestion, should immediately seek restoration to health by taking Ly-dia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Plenty of Material. Willie Wheezer, the popular comedian, was visiting a large military hospital for the purpose of cheering up the patients

Walking through the grounds, where has found favor in blackberry sections. wounded soldiers on crutches were it consists of two parallel rows of much in evidence, Wheezer turned to 2 by 4 posts set 6 feet apart in the row, his khaki-clad guide and remarked. solemnly:

"I say, there ought to be plenty of beer in this hospital." "Why, how's that?" asked the sur-

prised Tommy, knowing that this particular hospital had no canteen at all.
"Well," responded the irrepressible Willie Wheezer, heartlessly, "there are enough hops about!"-Tit-Bits.

The Kind of Stuff. "That senational novel of his is selling like hot cakes." "It's a burning shame!"-Judge.

Red Cross Bag Blue, much better, goes farther than liquid blue. Get from any grocer. Adv.

There is an inn in Yorkshire called

the Ass in the Bandbox.

Why That Lame Back? Morning lameness, sharp twinges when stooping, or a dull, all-day back-ache; each is cause enough to suspect kidney trouble. Get after the cause. Help the kidneys. We Americans over-do, overeat and neglect our sleep and exercise, and so we are becoming a nation of kidney sufferers. 72% more deaths from kidney disease than in 1990, is the story told by the 1910 census. If annoyed with a bad back and irregular kidney action, modify the bad habits and use Doan's Kidney Pills.

A Colorado Case

DOAN'S PILLS

Make the Liver Do its Duty



SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE, Genuine must bear Signature



